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RECENT LITERATURE

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Die Entwicklungsrichtungen der deutschen Volkswirtschaft nach den Ergebnissen der neuesten Deutschen Statistik.—The basis of German economic development has been the increase in the population. The task of providing for the growing population has involved the industrializing of Germany and the development of a foreign commerce. The proportion of the population of working age and in industrial occupations has increased. Increasing numbers have been drawn together into cities. Big business has developed. The laboring classes have increased much more rapidly than the population as a whole, while the absolute number of persons economically independent has increased very little, and has actually decreased in proportion to the entire population. Finally the number of women in gainful occupations has greatly increased.—Dr. M. Mendelson, *Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft*, Nos. 3-11, 1912. S. A. Q.

Zur Geschichte der Anfänge des englischen Trade Unionismus.—Three struggles are to be distinguished in the early part of the nineteenth century. The small home producers were fighting the factories, sometimes giving vent to their passions in the destruction of property. The guilds were struggling against the large contractors. The factory workers were carrying on the real class conflict between laborers and capitalists. The first two groups were entrepreneurs, the third alone was the proletariat. The small producers and guilds sought a solution of their difficulties in co-operative production. The factory workers demanded improvement of their situation by legislation.—L. Pumpiansky, *Ergänzungshefte zur Neuen Zeit*, August 9, 1912. S. A. Q.

Essai de critique sociologique du Darwinisme.—Neo-Darwinians have injected into the insufficiently analysed terms "fittest" and "best adapted" an evaluational significance from which they deduct the fatalistic doctrine of a necessary straight-line human perfectibility. But facts show that progress toward higher types is only one of the possible consequences of selection, which is in itself a blind force. Underlying Darwin's theory of natural selection was the notion of reproduction suggested by Malthus. But again, facts show that reproduction is simply a phenomenon of adaptation. Were the above doctrines valid, sociology would be useless. Its value is based on the fact that there are other factors in adaptation which can be controlled.—S. Jankélévitch, *Revue philosophique*, May, 1912. S. A. Q.

Sur le caractère international de l'économie politique contemporaine.—Not a single civilised country produces all that it consumes, nor consumes all that it produces. Not only are all interdependent for finished products, but also for half-products and for raw material. Capital and labor, through international credit and migration, are also important for the integration of all national economies into a world economy. This international division of labor and integration have already gone so far that changes in the economic condition of every country affect every other country.—L. Brentano, *La vie internationale*, No. 5, 1912. S. A. Q.

Krupp'sche Arbeiter-Familien. Entwicklung und Entwicklungsfaktoren von drei Generationen Deutscher Arbeiter.—The following conclusions are drawn from an intensive study of 682 families in the Krupp steel mills in Essen; monograph studies have been made of 196 of these families for three generations. The descendants of business men and under officials have in the third generation become officials in the mills; the descendants of iron-workers have become in the third generation masters; the descendants of original peasants have made the least progress. It is possible for

manual laborers to advance, retrograde, or remain in the same relative position. Most of those who had failed to advance were physically weak. The most important factors in advancement were found to be personal characteristics, the success of the enterprise, steadiness of work relations, character of family. Length of service, age of entering the occupation, economic condition of the family were not found to be definitely correlated with advancement of workers. Richard Ehrenberg and Hugo Racine, *Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung, Sechstes Ergänzungsheft*, 1912, pp. 1-398. S. A. Q.

Hard Work, Long Hours, and Human Limitation.—The age at which work shall begin has by degrees been raised to 16 and an effort is being made to raise it still higher. Hours of work have been shortened, but, at the same time, there has been a corresponding increase in the intensity and strain of the work. Arduous work likely to entail future physical disabilities upon young persons should not be allowed and the age at which young persons undertake hard work should be raised. Where twelve-hour shifts have been reduced to eight hours, all employers are agreed that the men have become more temperate, more regular in their attendance, with fewer days of sickness, and have had more opportunities of qualifying themselves for citizenship. In some cases there has been a reduction in the number of accidents. It would be well if means could be devised whereby Sunday's rest could be obtained for all workmen.—Sir Thomas Oliver, *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, November, 1912.

R. F. C.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—This is the latest move in the direction of co-operation between health boards and educational authorities. The primary object is the prevention of contagious diseases. But the field has widened to include also a study of all the children from the point of view of health and physical perfection. Though concerning himself first with communicable diseases, the medical inspector will also search out remediable defects. This work should be supplemented by the services of oculists, aurists, and dentists. The inspector will note the irremediable physical and mental defects and will know how the child can be made most fully self-supporting. He will conserve the health of the children whom he finds well, by attention to all the items that influence their mental and physical life. The school nurse is a real aid, both in the school and in the home, and as a social worker.—Robert W. Hastings, *American Journal of Public Health*, December, 1912.

R. F. C.

The Problem of Drunkenness.—The present system of caring for cases of drunkenness is inefficient. Punitive measures are futile. State control of treatment is desirable. Two facts must be kept in mind: (1) A comparatively small percentage of users of alcohol are confirmed drunkards or inebriates; (2) the appropriate care of the alcoholic implies both curative treatment and custodial care—the latter for the recidivist. The study of inebriety begins with the inebriate and requires individualization in treatment. Inebriety is an expression of nervous weakness and should be treated as a disease. There is no known drug which can permanently eradicate the desire for drink. Experience favors the educational system, relying largely for treatment upon the effects of pure air, good food, abstinence from alcohol and drugs, regular hours and out-of-door, skilled labor. It seeks to develop self-control in the patient and secure his co-operation in his own recovery. Medical after-care treatment is highly desirable. Colonization offers peculiar advantages.—Irwin H. Neff, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 26, 1912.

R. F. C.

The New Science of Geography.—Geography like every other science includes three phases or stages. (1) The empirical stage which is concerned merely with the gathering of facts. (2) The systematic stage in which these facts are classified. (3) The explanatory stage which is devoted to the determination of laws. The geographers' work has been done scientifically and is of great value but it still belongs to the empirical stage of the science. The majority have failed to apprehend that a mere collection of facts is not science. Only a handful have given their lives to the work of systematic classification. Because the facts in themselves are so entertaining they have failed to realize the necessity of co-ordinating them. Still fewer have devoted themselves to the final stage. Because of the vast number of highly interesting

phenomena they have not given enough energy to the patient sifting in order to discover laws. But the laws, although intricate and as yet only beginning to be known, are distinct and clear. This explanatory phase demands a close and careful reasoning which is in the highest degree disciplinary. Thus as a New Science which has comprehended all the phases, Geography stands between the science of geology, which deals with the past and the interior of the earth, and the great group of sciences, biology, ethnology, economics and history, which deal with life as it now exists.—Ellisworth Huntington, *Yale Review*, October, 1912. J. H. K.

Some Laws of Racial and Intellectual Development.—There has always been a tendency to confuse the phenomena of intellectual development with those of racial development. One explanation for the confusion and the contradictory theories of sociologists and anthropologists is found in the fact of the perpetual migration which has been going on ever since man evolved from the prehuman stage. Migration is one of the methods of survival for as soon as a species becomes adjusted to its environment, it produces more individuals than can survive. The most fit remain at home. The migration results in extermination, change of type in the new environment or survival unchanged if the new environment is like the old. In early times when migration was slow and culture was primitive there was remarkable uniformity of type in a restricted area. Ability to migrate advanced with culture. In modern times when every nation is composed of many types and races, society is so organized that a few exceptionally able men uphold and advance its civilization and at the same time preserve and control the lower types of that vast majority which have never had an original idea in their lives. At the present time almost every advance in culture is the conception of some man in the northwestern corner of Europe, or one whose ancestors came from that place more or less recently.—Charles E. Woodruff, *Journal of Racial Development*, October, 1912. J. H. K.

Minimum-Wage Laws.—Minimum-wage laws are no longer a subject of merely academic discussion. Massachusetts has a permanent commission with the initial duty "to inquire into the wages paid female employees in any occupation in the commonwealth." If it is discovered that the wages paid in a given occupation are inadequate, it becomes the duty of the commission to establish a wage board for this occupation. This board is to endeavor to determine a suitable wage rate. There is nothing permanent or final in the conclusion since upon petition of either employer or employees the entire action must be reviewed or even a new wage board established. Ohio has given constitutional sanction to the principle. The amendment applies to men as well as women. It expressly connects the establishment of a minimum-wage with concepts of health and working hours. Wisconsin and Minnesota considered bills in 1910 which will be reintroduced in 1913. Critics object that prices must rise with wages and that the worker will gain nothing. Evidence, however, goes to show that improved standards of hours, wages, and conditions tend not to increase retail prices of the product but to enhance the efficiency of the management.—Florence Kelly, *Journal of Political Economy*, December, 1912. J. H. K.

The American System of Industry.—The progress and development of the American republic has been proportional to the development of machine power in industry. The American system of industry today is segregated into twenty or more crafts or commercial states. The Federal Congress has not as yet provided any legality for these now monopolistic entities. They are extra legal and are termed unlawful. Their operations are wrongly considered criminal performances. This system of business has no representatives in the Federal Congress. The representatives of the political states cannot properly interpret and legislate for these commercial states and for the rightful production and distribution of wealth. The American people should, therefore, recognize these great craft factors of business, remove their anti-trust limitations, incorporate them under government control and admit their representatives into congress. Here they would be able to express and to maintain their rights co-ordinate with representatives of the political states. The creation of such commercial states is possible under the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution.—C. A. Bowsher, *Moody Magazine*, August and December, 1912. J. H. K.

A Negative Ideal.—The Manchester school sought to secure to every man the enjoyment of such wealth as he might inherit or justly acquire, but public conscience now demands that the government shall at least mitigate the inequalities of wealth. This demand is due to the sentiment that suffering must be relieved at any cost and that so far as suffering is due to poverty, poverty must be abolished. There is real danger lest the abolition of poverty and distress, rather than the positive work of diffusion of plenty, shall become the popular ideal. There is evidence that we are drifting into this negative ideal. If the State becomes responsible for relief of all distress, State regulation of the increase of population and State control of domestic life are prerequisites.—Edward Latham, *Economic Review*, October 15, 1912.

J. H. K.

The Sociological Significance of the Myth.—Narratives may be classified into historical traditions, myths, and tales. A myth gives an account of the coming into being of man himself or of any feature of his environment, natural or social. A myth may deal with social topics in three ways: it may seek to account for the origin of a social institution; it may have a social setting; and it may include incidental reference to specific social events. The historical value of the latter two aspects being accepted, the inquiry concerns the first. Mythical narratives of the first sort are rare and sometimes difficult to distinguish from historical tradition. The principle suggested to evaluate the worth of myths as evidences of the history of institutions is that it is not the especially familiar and uniform that becomes the subject of myth. Applied to Australia as an example it provides clear evidence of the complex nature of Australian culture.—W. H. R. Rivers, *Folklore*, September 30, 1912. A. H. W.

Bureaus of Public Efficiency.—There are problems of municipal government that cannot be met by the present machinery and can best be handled by some bureau. The question of the purpose, scope, and power of such a bureau should be determined by the local conditions plus the experience of the cities where the work has started. Experience shows that there should be a permanent organization having power to carry out recommendations within its sphere. The bureau may be a part of the controller's office; a separate department; or its work merged with the civil service commission. A department of efficiency including under it the civil service is preferable. There must be an authoritative director and a staff of trained men. Power to enforce recommendations should be limited to accounting methods and business procedure. Co-operation with other departments should be provided for. The bureau must be financed independently. It should act as a clearing house and interpreter of results.—Myrtelee Cerf, *National Municipal Review*, January, 1913.

A. H. W.

The Reign of Science in the History of a Race.—The reign of science is the third in the progressive story of the Humani's "line of succession." In this phase there was an alliance of candor with utility. Double living was the rule. Men had come to know themselves and the world. They displayed a bewildering versatility and developed a maturely mechanical skill. A strong new zest of life was manifested. There was a practical cosmopolitanism and also a more pronounced centralization. Natural science arose, formally conservative but materially radical or negative, and the world was conceived as mechanical. But rationalism did not impair interest in life or humankind. On the practical side commerce absorbed attention. Like science it was rationalistic, indirect, and keen in exploitation. Coexistent with the theoretical and practical rationalism was an assertive religious mysticism. Like those of law and art the reign of science was transitional; the Humani became speculative, philosophical, openhanded, in act and thought spenders of civilization.—Alfred H. Lloyd, *Mind*, October, 1912.

A. H. W.

An Ethical Aspect of the New Industrialism.—Colbert's policy of making art and industry flourish together was right. Moral and aesthetic values are essentials to the evolution of future industry. Uncommercialized industry was governed by values arising from the artisan's reflection upon the user's need and worth, and from the standards created by society. Industry today is largely dominated by the trader's ideal involving production of the most profitable. The trader's ideal of maximum gain has also supplanted the industrial ideal of a fair price and a just wage. Imperial-

istic trade and the seizure and exploitation of newly discovered economic resources are chiefly responsible for the change. The industrial progress of the future will depend upon a restoration of the old feeling of responsibility to the user. The service of society will have dignity and meaning according to our concept of society's worth. Accordingly we must remove conditions that destroy our faith in society. The ultimate need of the new industrialism is for poets and artists who shall translate society and social man into terms of values worth serving.—Alvin Saunders Johnson, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, January, 1913. A. H. W.

The Higher Criticism of Karl Marx.—The progressive movement within the Socialist party struggles to break away from blind adherence to Marx. The dominating personality of Marx and his sympathetic assimilation of the conflict situation account for the dominance which he acquired. His high priesthood was valuable as a force for unity, but it also tended to dogmatism and ultra-orthodoxy. The revolt against the Marxian system has resulted in the adoption of an opportunistic program for reform, in a large accretion from the middle class, and in increased growth. The change has been brought about largely by a method of higher criticism of the master, involving reinterpretation and reconstruction. But in some cases there has been a revision of economic theory and a modification of sociological and political principles.—L. L. Bernard, *Forum*, February, 1913. A. H. W.

The Element of Fear in Religion.—The unusual and unfamiliar is interesting and claims attention. For primitive peoples the strange is allied with the magical and sacred. Similar awe and reverence are displayed by the higher animals. The attitude taken toward these phenomena is almost invariably one of fear. Fear, then, is an element common to every religion. Hence it follows that religion is rooted in individual as well as in social psychology, since no social complex presents any one common feature, unless it be such fundamental underlying features as find their ultimate support in individual psychic needs.—W. D. Wallis, *Journal of Religious Psychology*, July, 1912. S. A. Q.

Dynamism, the Primitive Nature Philosophy, and its Relation to Religion and Magic.—(1) The belief in non-personal powers is neither a derivative of animism nor a first step leading up to it, but the two beliefs have had independent origins; and (2) animism appeared second in order of time.—J. H. Leuba, *Journal of Religious Psychology*, July, 1912. S. A. Q.

Die Zukunft des deutschen Volkswachstums—eine nationale Lebensfrage.—The percentage of increase in Germany's population since 1900 has decreased. This decrease is largely due to the lower birth-rate, coincident with the concentration of population in large cities and with the depopulation of the country districts. The rate of mortality and especially of infant mortality has been lowered the last ten years and can be lowered still more. For the future, however, the lowering of the death-rate will not be as important a means of maintaining the increase of population as the resettlement of the country districts will be. To protect national industry and the German laborer, Germany must promote a national internal colonization movement rather than attempt to restrict foreign immigration and migration from the country to the cities by means of tolls. Internal colonization, started by Frederick the Great, is again being renewed and the landowners, the laborers, and the captains of industry are all taking interest in it.—Arthur Dix, *Annalen des deutschen Reichs*, No. 8, 1912. V. W. B.

Actual Operations of Woman's Suffrage in the Pacific Coast Cities.—Suffrage in California has had both objective and subjective results. It has increased man's respect for woman, boy's respect for women teachers, girl's interest in school, and woman's self-esteem, and women are doing more than formerly to become informed. Women vote up to their registration strength fully as well as men, especially in the uninteresting elections where no personal element is involved. It appears that women are more interested in municipal and civic affairs than in political partisanship or national politics and that women favor progressivism.—Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, *National Municipal Review*, October, 1912. V. W. B.

Industrial Employment of Women.—By an analysis of the statistics for the 635 registration areas into which England and Wales are divided, it may be inferred with confidence that the rate of infantile mortality is to a certain extent dependent upon birth-rate. By an examination of the tables prepared to demonstrate the influence of industrial employment of women on rate of infantile mortality, birth-rates, and the sex ratio at birth, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) that the employment of married women in industrial occupations tends to diminish the birth-rate; (2) that such employment tends to the birth of a larger proportion of girl infants; (3) that low birth-rates tend to the birth of a larger proportion of girl infants; (4) that the rate of infantile mortality is higher as the proportion of employed married women rises.—H. R. Jones, *Lancet*, August 10, 1912. J. H. K.

Society and Liberalism in England and Germany.—The word "liberalism" in this lecture is used with the special meaning of *Kultur-Liberalism*, the liberalism of civilization. It is the liberalism which represents in general the character of the English mind and nature. It is that which divides the old times of feudal institutions from the modern development of economic history. One of the most important elements of this kind of liberalism is shown in the valuation of the social position of men. The position which any man occupies in society does not in England affect his position in public life. In Germany the place a man has in society largely determines his official position. Titles, honors, and class are of enormous importance in public life and influence. England gained this state of liberty early because of the achievements of the civil wars in the seventeenth century. These revolutions had a strong ethical foundation which made the results permanent. In Germany there has never been such an outburst of revolution. The Puritan Calvinism of the seventeenth century which held that every individual was to exert himself in labor and business was also a strong element in this early liberalism of England. This religious aspect of wealth is very different from the Catholic and Lutheran doctrine.—Hermann Levy, *Sociological Review*, July, 1912. J. H. K.

Gerechtigkeit und Kommunismus in der heutigen Volkswirtschaft.—In the endeavor to effect social equalization, a rational distribution of financial burdens must be made. The theoretical economist knows that the structure of our economic order is itself in process of development. Free competition, for several generations the norm of the economic process, if viewed in historic perspective, is but a transition phenomenon and must presently be replaced by another norm. But free competition is at the same time the bearer of that retributive social justice which is built on an absolute economic individualism. For these individualistic motives our new economic order will need to substitute forces of a psychologically different character. In the interest of a peaceful transition it is advisable to experiment early with a communistic organization of industry. The possibilities of this are given in the principle of taxation within the framework of our present-day economic order.—Karl Oldenberg, *Schmoller's Jahrbuch*, XXXVI, No. 3. P. W.

Unionist Land Policy.—The opponents of the unionist land policy assert that British agriculture has flourished under the present land system, and that experience has taught the superiority of tenancy as a basis of agriculture. The experience of France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark has proved that ownership of the land is the best basis of agriculture. England's loss of citizens through emigration is due to the overcrowded conditions of the cities. The country remains depopulated. A large amount of the labor dissatisfaction in England can be traced to the lack of a proprietor class. Property makes people happy and contented. Those who advocate government ownership of railways and mines oppose the financing of a land-purchase policy for settlement purposes. This policy is one of the nation's safest investments. The liberal policy has proven inefficient and destructive to the immediate solution of England's land problem.—"Politicus," *Fortnightly Review*, October, 1912. R. E. S.

A Further Study of the Problem of Race Betterment.—The state has the right to enact laws which will prevent the perpetuation of criminality and of degeneracy by inhibiting procreation in the confirmed criminal and in the defective subject. These may be rightfully regarded as in a state of disease and therefore the legitimate subjects

for medical and surgical treatment. Neither education nor punitive measures are effective in restoring the criminal and defective subject to normal conditions. Surgical procedures instituted for the prevention of procreation of the confirmed criminal, pervers, degenerate, idiot, imbecile, epileptic, and vicious insane should not be regarded as a method of punishment, but as a remedial measure, the sole objects of which are the betterment of the human race, through the arrest of the continually flowing stream of degeneracy and the mental, moral, and physical improvement of the defective subject.—J. Ewing Mears, M.D., *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 3, 1912.
R. F. C.

The Break-up of Landed Estates.—A departmental committee which was appointed to inquire into the position of tenant farmers in England and Wales found that there was an abnormal number of sales and of dispossession of tenants because of such sales. Two remedies were proposed: (1) the extension of principle of the Small Holding Act, 1892 (now Act of 1908), enabling loans to be made on easy terms to purchasing occupiers; (2) the acquisition of landed estates by the state. Since it was found that the tenant farmers did not, except as a last resort, desire to acquire their farms, that the inevitable tendency of subdivision of land is to raise rents, and that the state can acquire and maintain land cheaper in large areas, the committee declared itself in a recommendation for state purchase.—E. W. Davies, *Contemporary Review*, July, 1912.
J. H. K.

La sexualité dans les naissances françaises.—The principal theories in regard to the moment at which sex is determined may be classified as epigamic, progamic, and syngamic; each of these is supported by experiments in the botanical and lower animal world. The two latter join in opposition to the first in the conclusion that it is not possible to modify the sex after conception has taken place. From the mass of evidence it is safe to adopt the conclusion that the determination of sex, at whatever moment it may occur, is greatly influenced by nutritive conditions, and that favorable conditions result in femaleness. This principle may be applied in the human field. The birth-rate for males is higher than for females in France, yet in the population at large the females predominate. This demonstrates an excess mortality of males, and this in turn demonstrates an excess of unfavorable pre-natal conditions.—René Worms, *Revue internationale de sociologie*, June, 1912.
E. E. E.

Motherliness.—The old illusion was that motherliness was inexhaustible and infallible. That it is an attribute belonging to the lower phases of development, and that motherhood is not a worthy vocation is the new illusion. Accordingly, every effort to make motherliness a determining factor for woman's calling is now considered as antiquated superstition. Since uneducated mothers may make homes into hells for children, many women maintain that day nurseries, kindergartens, and schools should replace the too devoted and confined motherliness of the home. These women forget what hells institutions can be. Woman's liberation should allow motherliness to penetrate all spheres of life, but not at the cost of the dissolution of the home. Motherliness must demand all the rights and cultivation necessary for women to be at the same time child-bearing, child-rearing, and self-supporting.—Ellen Key, *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1912.
V. W. B.

Dispensaries for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption.—The Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis recommends the establishment of one dispensary for every 150,000 to 200,000 of the population. The chief functions of the tuberculosis dispensary are: to act as a receiving-house and center of diagnosis and clearing-house and center of observation, with physicians, and a center for curative treatment; to co-operate with every existing agency dealing with tuberculosis; to deal with and endeavor to improve home conditions of patients; to serve as an information bureau and educational center. Open-air shelters to be loaned to patients to be erected at their own homes are of great value. Expenses will include salaries of a chief tuberculosis officer with one or more assistant medical officers, nurses, clerks, porters, etc. Services of voluntary workers are of inestimable value.—D. J. Williamson, *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, October, 1912. R. F. C.

The House Fly in Its Relation to City Garbage.—In a Boston tenement district, larvae were collected from the contents of various pails of garbage as they were emptied into the carrier's wagon. Rearings showed 22.4 per cent of house flies. Considering the great numbers of muscids issuing from the garbage every day during the warm summer months, this percentage means that this place of breeding ranks among the first to be considered in a campaign against the insect.—John Howard Paine, *Psyche*, October, 1912. R. F. C.

Quantitative Study of Bacteria in City Dust.—Evidence of infection by air or dust is practically nil. Contact is the great danger to be guarded against. Bacteriological evidence indicates, however, the possibility of a given disease germ being present in dust and that which shows actual germ content of dust as it exists under natural conditions. Experiments show that the spread in dust of cholera and the plague is an impossibility; the spread of diphtheria and typhoid fever is possible, though not probable; while it is very possible to spread tubercle bacilli and pus cocci in this way. Dust from the neighborhood of consumptive patients appears to give positive results in 20–50 per cent of the animals infected, while in dust from places not specially exposed to pollution, the positive results were nearly always under 10, and in two-thirds of the cases, were under 5 per cent. Street dusts were found to be more prolific in bacteria than indoor dusts. The ratio of acid-forming streptococci to total bacteria found in street dust was 1 to 1,157, and 1 to 215 for indoor dust. If dust contains mouth-streptococci and tubercle bacillus at the same time, inhaling and ingesting large quantities of this dust may have a real sanitary significance.—Winslow and Kligler, *American Journal of Public Health*, September, 1912. R. E. S.

Is Typhoid Fever a "Rural" Disease?—Owing to different and changing conditions investigated, and to the lack of unified understanding of the terms "urban" and "rural," there is much confusion of opinion on the subject. The most recent scientific investigations seem to indicate that the disease is becoming less prevalent in both rural and urban communities, that immigration and urbanization have greatly affected the problem, and that since 1890, at least, it has been an "urban" rather than a "rural" disease.—William T. Sedgwick, George Rodney Taylor, J. Scott MacNutt, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, September, 1912. M. T. J.

The Passing of the Farmer.—Unprecedented industrial and social changes taking place in urban life necessitate quite as great changes in rural life. The farming of tomorrow will of necessity become a specialized department of urban life. The reasons for this are (1) great increase in land values, (2) a decrease in supply of helpers on farms, (3) increased burdens on the farmer's wife, (4) the need for intensified and specialized farming, and (5) the economic, educational, and social advantages offered by the city.—Roy Hinman Holmes, *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1912. G. J. T.

Der schwedische Kinematographengesetz vom 22. Juni 1911 nebst Ausführungsverordnung in ihrer Bedeutung für die Reform der Filmzensur in den deutschen Bundesstaaten.—The significant features of this law are centralized censorship, special regulation with reference to children, and opportunity for the censor to exercise a large measure of personal judgment. Imperial censors pass on all films except pictures of actual events within ten days of their occurrence. No films may be shown to children which will cause overexcitement or disturb normal development of the imagination. Children under eight are not admitted to other shows unless accompanied by legal guardian. All productions must be in conformity with common law and morality.—Dr. Albert Hellwig, *Annalen des deutschen Reichs*, No. 7, 1912. S. A. Q.

Federal Aid to Education and the Necessary Step in Solution of the Child Labor Problem.—Larger responsibility must rest upon the public school as child labor is eliminated from industry. New resources for financing the public schools must be found. Prior to the present time support has come from within the state: from state tax, local tax, tuition, etc. The older states have learned from experience that they cannot afford to meet the demand for more efficient industrial education with these limited resources. National aid in equalizing the burden of cost of public

education is urgent. A national board of education representing the best educational life of each state in the nation should be organized under the United States commissioner of education and should distribute among the various states an annual appropriation from Congress. The presentation to Congress by the National Child Labor Committee of a plan to establish such a commission is urgent.—S. Lindsay, *Child Labor Bulletin*, June, 1912. R. E. S.

Rural Child Labor.—A special census bulletin of 1907 reported about 1,050,000 rural child laborers, four-fifths of whom were assisting their parents. The apparent evils are (1) physical development impaired, (2) arrested educational development. There are no reliable data on the subject. It offers a problem in scientific investigation and study for some scientific foundation or for the Childrens' Bureau.—John M. Gillette, *Child Labor Bulletin*, June, 1912. G. T. J.

Wages in Massachusetts and New Jersey.—The average wage is socially misleading and merely dehumanizes wage statistics. New Jersey and Massachusetts have adopted an effective method whereby age, sex, industry, exact wage and proportion of same are clearly shown. A study of the statistics gathered by these two states shows: (1) the average earnings in the two commonwealths is about \$500; (2) this amount is apparently increased in those industries dominated by men and decreased in those dominated by women; (3) larger industries pay less than \$600, while the small industries pay more than \$600. In both states, wages of adult males have risen more generally than those of adult females. Unemployment is a modifying force in wage statistics. Nine-tenths of the adult males earn less than \$800 per year. Nine-tenths of the adult females earn less than \$500 per year.—Scott Nearing, *American Statistical Association*, June, 1912. R. E. S.

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